

Louisville Democrat.

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For State Treasurer,
JAMES H. GARRARD,
OF BOYLE COUNTY.

SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 1857.

Hold them to the issue.

This is now the outcry of the pseudo American editors. Hold them to the issue of Americanism, and a Know-Nothing victory is certain. It is important, they think, to keep attention fixed upon the point. They are confident that if they could have had the subject considered at all, they would have done exploits at the Presidential election in November last. There are, indeed, only two difficulties in the way; the first is to get the attention of the people at all to their small notions; and the other is, to get them to like those notions. Both achievements are very difficult; the latter more so than the former. The Know-Nothings, so far, have found the difficulties impossible to surmount. They showed some appreciation of the task they undertook at the origin of the organization. They formed a secret society, with a series of mysterious paraphernalia. They assumed an air of half comic, half tragic, as they hunted to one man after another, that something very uncommon and very smart was going on 'o' nights, in some strange garret or cellar; and they enticed the crafty and unwary into their lodges. Then, for the first time, they administered their oaths and obligations, and let out the startling fact that foreigners and the Pope were after the country with more than a dozen sharp sticks. Old politicians, whose merits had not been appreciated by political parties, thought there had been something wrong; and the Protestants always had a suspicion that the Pope was after him; and the native thought that the fact that he had been born an American ditto. Exaggerated and frothy declamations in secret lodges, where there was no one to answer them, and a general sympathy and conceit that they had some advantage of great importance, and were entitled to use the red heat and the cross, and issue signs of distress, almost crazed the poor empty conceit of weak heads.

All this was necessary to get attention, to hold them to the issue. The means to do so were invented and ingeniously used; and it shows that the brethren saw the difficulty of getting publication. To keep their victims after they got them, was another task, more difficult than the first. Well, they swore their disciples; they instructed them; they magnified the horrors that threatened them into secret places. They fixed terrible penalties upon traitors; and invested these penalties with as many horrors as they could invent. They set captives over their victims to watch them; and then reappeared them, and repeated the swearing again and again. They promised offices to the diligent and faithful; and in their system they had emoluments and honors; they had High Grand Presidents, and Secretaries, and Committees. Conventions became Councils, with High Grand Presidents, and an apparatus of official distinction, to give the faithful a taste of ruling. Then, they had money. They assumed the power of taxing, which, if executed according to the provisions, they would have had funds enough to buy all they couldn't coax or scare. And, as the whole organization was based on the idea that people must be managed, and that they could be managed because they were corrupt and venal, the money part of the scheme was of the greatest importance; here were the means to overcome the second great difficulty in their way. They knew it was difficult to get public attention; and they also knew if a man once found what they were at, he would have been sworn over, and watched very closely if he didn't desert. They overcame this first difficulty; that was comparatively easy; but the second proved too stubborn for their genius. The shriek for freedom in the North, scattered the brethren like scared rabbits. All the swearing and watching was of no avail; instead of pursuing the Pope, Sam's troops took after the negro. The brethren South saw where the faithful North had gone, and they broke in the opposite direction. The oaths, the terrors, the Pope, the swearing and watching broke down. In fact, Sam got the nigger mixed up with the Pope and the foreigner, and instead of sticking to his creed, he began to figure in other questions, and looked all sorts of ways; resolving and repelling, frittering away his creed until it was gone; and, in a state of desperation, tried to tack himself on to the Old-Line Whig party, and bank on its credit. There was poor Sam, out at the elbows and down at the heel, begging the Old-Line Whigs, whom he had vilified and abused, to take him under their wings, and give him a crumb to save him from starvation.

The experiment is over, the result a ridiculous explosion; its folly is written in history, and its crimes are the most it will be remembered for. "Keep them to the issue,"—Judge! Public attention was given to Know-Nothingism. The people knew what it is—and they scorn it. The chief security the minions of Sam have, is a public neglect. His policy is to hide his features, and fitter away his creed into nameless pamphlets and state platitudes that mean nothing. In the free States the Abolitionists have administered on Sam's effects, and appropriated all that would serve a purpose. In the slave States, in order to get rid of the offensive odor, they have sent all his valuables to Maryland, to be buried with his fathers, in that federal soil. "Keep them to the issue," indeed! Let the dead dead; especially such dead. It was bad enough living; and who wants to finger his old dry bones? They cannot be resuscitated. None but the good breeze will wake the time. The witch of Endor could only wake up the pious old prophet. She couldn't wake one of her own class from the tomb. It is contrary to theology, then, to think of resurrecting Sam. He has had all the attention he deserves, and much to his cost. He can't stand any more.

The Louisville Journal copies a paragraph from a late history of New England, referring to the subject of slavery as it formerly existed in that region, and remarks: "Let any candid man, North or South, read it, and say whether it doesn't require an amount of effort beyond all ordinary human conception for a modern New Englander to throw up his hands and roll up his eyes at the iniquity of Southern slavery."

George D. Prentice, editor of the Journal, is a New Englander by birth and education, and rolled up his eyes and threw up his hands as piously as any of his brethren, "at the iniquity of Southern slavery." The following sentiment appeared in a paper edited by the said George D. Prentice, and he has never denied the authorship, though often charged against him:

"The purchase of Texas must be opposed. Every one who does not wish to see the power of the Northern and Western States augmented, every one who does not wish to see a dozen new slave States added to the Union, every one who has a particle of common sense, and who wishes to have the rights of the colored man secured, must oppose the purchase of Texas. It is a gross and deliberate insult to the colored man, and a gross and deliberate insult to the Union."

William Little, the fellow arrested in this city, a short time ago, for the murder of John Wheeler, in Lexington, has been admitted to bail in \$1,000.

We need hardly urge upon the Democratic party the importance of the political contest that comes off this summer. We have ten Congressmen to elect, a Legislature, and one State officer—State Treasurer. It is not less important to sustain our administration than to elect a President. The present settled policy of the country cannot otherwise be sustained. The Democrats had the satisfaction of succeeding in the great contest for President; but the work is not done. The next Congress is not secured, as will be seen from the number already elected. If the States still elect to elect to change, the Democratic party will be in a minority of six. These States will have an opportunity this summer and autumn of deciding the complexion of the next Congress. Kentucky is one of them. She can, and will, trust, do her part in electing half the six yet wanting to ratify the policy now sustained by the people, and executive, and the Supreme Court of the United States. The Democratic party have only to do their duty, and the result is certain. All sensible and patriotic men know that the Democratic party is the only national party in this Union; the only one that has the power and the will to hold steady the great national policy of the country. Indeed, it is the only party except the Abolitionists, that has any national policy at all on the great questions before the country. Shall Kentucky sustain this party, the only hope now for the repose and security of this Union? We believe she will do so with an emphasis that will dispel all doubts from the minds of all national men, and all prospects from the minds of traitors. We therefore most earnestly exhort the Democrats everywhere to activity and diligence. Their country expects them to do their duty. They occupy a proud position now, and we are gratified to know that the patriotic men of other parties will be happy to co-operate with them in the great work to be accomplished. We are glad to see that there is no disposition manifested among prominent Democrats to embarrass the action of the party by conflicting pretensions for Congress. At the present crisis, no good Democrat will allow his aspirations to interfere with a concert of action. From this general disposition the best results may be expected.

There is also a Legislature to elect, upon which will devolve the choice of a Senator of the United States. We must decide whether Kentucky will stand side by side in that body with the rest of the South and the national men of the North, or whether she will occupy a corner by herself, ready, from party interests, to cavil at all measures of statesmanship, and indirectly give aid and comfort to the Northern sectional crusade against the South. We need not say that the Democrats and anti-Know-Nothings can carry the Legislature of this State; and will they neglect to do it, or allow any considerations to prevent it? Let the districts be ready for the contest. Present candidates that are good men, as well as sound in their political views; men that will do credit to the State in her Legislature; men for whom our citizens can vote with pride and pleasure. True, we are for principles, not men; but we want good men to support good measures; men who have both the ability and the will. We know that the opposition will be active and diligent, and, therefore, the victory is not to be won by inaction. Confidence is well, if it does not lead to indolence in the contest. The opposition will work with the desperation of despair; at all times they have little to gain, even by a victory; that little is their all. With all their efforts, they have only a probability of growing weaker daily, without the remotest prospect of success, unless it is given them by the negligence of their opponents to vote. Thousands have tried Know-Nothingism; known by experience what it is, and utterly disgusted with it, and will never support it again, unless they see that the opposition to it is idle and indifferent to the cause. Pass the word all along the line; let not an inch of ground be unconquered. Let the national banner be seen in every county—upon every acre of Kentucky's soil. The millions of Democrats in the North have been fighting the battle of the Constitution and the Union; more for our immediate benefit than theirs. Let us show them an undivided front in old Kentucky.

There never was a contest of higher importance, the main battle has been fought, it is true, and successfully; but the enemies are not vanquished. They are looking to the specters of events at their transpire. To break the solid columns of the Democratic party is their point. They know that their purposes are hopeless while that party stands firm in the confidence of the people. They are looking South for allies to oppose and break it down. They pale before its augmenting strength since last November, where they supposed they had broken its ranks forever. If they add to their dismay when they see that Kentucky has taken her firm and decided stand with the party that carries nothing but terror to them at home. Let us send a voice from this commonwealth to cheer the hearts of national men from the North, who have stood nobly by the Constitution, and rolled back the waves of fanaticism that threatened our common country with ruin and desolation. Let Kentucky give no cavilling, uncertain verdict in a crisis like this. She has spoken significantly once; she has every reason to be satisfied with her decision. What every reason to ratify this year what she did last.

The Know-Nothing State Council, of Pennsylvania, met a few days ago, and endorsed David Wilmut as their candidate for Governor—22 to 17. The seventeen then seceded, and went home in great wrath. Wilmut is the man with the great private memory, and is the nominee of the Union party, composed of the negro worshippers and self-styled Americans. The latter party, however, always meet to explode. It was never made to stand firm, and the moment any question touches it, it flies to pieces. It is thought a small sediment of Know-Nothingism will be left as a sort of memorial of the past.

CARE OF IMPLEMENTS.—All kinds of farm implements and machinery are expensive, and they must often be replaced by new ones. But their durability depends greatly upon the manner in which they are used and kept. If never sheltered or painted, they will warp and soon rot. The wood work of all tools, if kept well painted and carefully used, and housed when not in use, will outlast much of the iron-work. Whenever the sun opens cracks in the timber they should be filled with a good coat of thick paint. Manufacturers declare that not half the farmers know how to use their machines. It is too true that farmers have not paid that attention to mechanical science which their tools require. Certain general mechanical principles all farmers should understand—and especially those upon which the machines chiefly depend.

Every part of a machine which is subject to friction should be kept well oiled. This will render it much less liable to breakage, will reduce the draft upon the team, and will make a machine last four times as long as if not properly attended to in this respect. Shelter, oil, paint, and careful usage, are the chief requisites in use of implements and machines.

Prairie Farmer.

Fact and Fancy.

A PECULIAR ORDER OF ARCHITECTURE.

There is a building on the north side of Jefferson street, near Campbell, in this city, which, as the style of architecture is peculiar and new for this latitude, merits particular mention. We have not seen it for some time, but we have heard that it has been made architecture a study or profession, probably will not remember the like in their professional or literary pursuits. Those who are unacquainted with the composition of the structure have made wild guesses as to the character of the material of which it is built—some averring that it is constructed of logs and heavy "chinkings," others that it is of brick, with plaster outside, and others that the edifice is of stone. These opinions are all wrong; the walls of the building are formed simply of dry clay. In the first place, slabs were driven into the ground in two distinct rows; the clay was then filled in and well packed in the interstices; then, by some process, the material was hardened, thus producing a durable structure as could be desired. The building has given the most perfect satisfaction for many years. The architect or projector of the edifice is a Hollander, who brought the plan with him from the fatherland. The building is commodious, and is tenanted at present by eight German families, which, at the usual computation (of German families), would embrace about sixty souls. We hope the explanation above will gratify many a curious mind as to the natural history of the building in question.

A FINE OPENING FOR A GOOD TEACHER.

A TEACHER WHO UNDERSTANDS LATIN is needed in a situation that will be worth \$1,200 or \$2,000 per year. Any one desiring such a position will please apply to J. C. J. at 201 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

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Fifth, TRAIN No. 5, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 6 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Sixth, TRAIN No. 6, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 8 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 10 o'clock, P. M.

Seventh, TRAIN No. 7, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 10 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Eighth, TRAIN No. 8, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 12 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Ninth, TRAIN No. 9, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Tenth, TRAIN No. 10, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 4 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Eleventh, TRAIN No. 11, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 6 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Twelfth, TRAIN No. 12, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 8 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 10 o'clock, P. M.

Thirteenth, TRAIN No. 13, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 10 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Fourteenth, TRAIN No. 14, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 12 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Fifteenth, TRAIN No. 15, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Sixteenth, TRAIN No. 16, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 4 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Seventeenth, TRAIN No. 17, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 6 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Eighteenth, TRAIN No. 18, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 8 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 10 o'clock, P. M.

Nineteenth, TRAIN No. 19, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 10 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Twentieth, TRAIN No. 20, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 12 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Twenty-first, TRAIN No. 21, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Twenty-second, TRAIN No. 22, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 4 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Twenty-third, TRAIN No. 23, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 6 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Twenty-fourth, TRAIN No. 24, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 8 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 10 o'clock, P. M.

Twenty-fifth, TRAIN No. 25, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 10 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Twenty-sixth, TRAIN No. 26, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 12 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Twenty-seventh, TRAIN No. 27, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Twenty-eighth, TRAIN No. 28, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 4 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Twenty-ninth, TRAIN No. 29, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 6 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Thirtieth, TRAIN No. 30, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 8 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 10 o'clock, P. M.

Thirty-first, TRAIN No. 31, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 10 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Thirty-second, TRAIN No. 32, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 12 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Thirty-third, TRAIN No. 33, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Thirty-fourth, TRAIN No. 34, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 4 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Thirty-fifth, TRAIN No. 35, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 6 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Thirty-sixth, TRAIN No. 36, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 8 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 10 o'clock, P. M.

Thirty-seventh, TRAIN No. 37, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 10 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Thirty-eighth, TRAIN No. 38, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 12 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Thirty-ninth, TRAIN No. 39, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Fortieth, TRAIN No. 40, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 4 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Forty-first, TRAIN No. 41, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 6 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Forty-second, TRAIN No. 42, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 8 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 10 o'clock, P. M.

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Forty-fourth, TRAIN No. 44, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 12 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Forty-fifth, TRAIN No. 45, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Forty-sixth, TRAIN No. 46, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 4 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Forty-seventh, TRAIN No. 47, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 6 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Forty-eighth, TRAIN No. 48, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 8 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 10 o'clock, P. M.

Forty-ninth, TRAIN No. 49, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 10 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Fiftieth, TRAIN No. 50, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 12 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Fifty-first, TRAIN No. 51, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 4 o'clock, P. M.

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Fifty-seventh, TRAIN No. 57, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Fifty-eighth, TRAIN No. 58, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 4 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Fifty-ninth, TRAIN No. 59, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 6 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Sixtieth, TRAIN No. 60, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 8 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 10 o'clock, P. M.

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Sixty-seventh, TRAIN No. 67, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 10 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 12 o'clock, P. M.

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Sixty-ninth, TRAIN No. 69, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Seventieth, TRAIN No. 70, Louisville, will leave New Albany at 4 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 6 o'clock, P. M.

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KNELING IN PRAYER.—The New York Advocate is urging severe reforms, in the mode of conducting the public services in the Methodist churches. It proposes among others that the whole congregation shall kneel in prayer. It says: "Let us all rise up to sing, and all bow down to pray; to do so will be more impressive to others and more improving to ourselves than our present irregular and mongrel practices." The Advocate also proposes that the whole congregation shall kneel in prayer, not from a book, but spontaneously from the heart—not clamorously, but reverently—would be no inconsiderable—none more than the response of a God-fearing people. The Advocate also proposes that the whole congregation shall kneel in prayer, not from a book, but spontaneously from the heart—not clamorously, but reverently—would be no inconsiderable—none more than the response of a God-fearing people. The Advocate also proposes that the whole congregation shall kneel in prayer, not from a book, but spontaneously from the heart—not clamorously, but reverently—would be no inconsiderable—none more than the response of a God-fearing people.

A Wonderful Remedy!

Mr. B. D. Jones, late Justice of the Peace, East Birmingham, Pa., says: "I have been afflicted with a disease of the stomach, palpitation of the heart, and nervous headache, for nearly fifteen years, and have spent some hundreds of dollars in order to effect a cure, but to no purpose. After having used three bottles of Bertho's Holland Bitters, I feel myself entirely restored. I can eat and sleep well, and attend to my business with pleasure. I would therefore recommend it to all who are similarly afflicted." ap16 d&w

DIED.

On the 14th instant, at the residence of B. F. Smith, in Bullitt county, Ky., of pneumonia fever, John H. Smith, in the 25th year of his age.

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